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FOUR PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 13, 1896.

Americus, Ga., December 28, 1895.
I know The Constitution to be the best newspaper in the south.
A. J. CLEGGHORN.

Sense and Nonsense.

At long intervals Editor Godkin, of The New York Evening Post, puts on his banking cap and makes a suggestion that is worth considering. This is only another way of saying that, while we always enjoy Editor Godkin's way of putting things, we rarely admire the things that he puts, if we may so express ourselves. But occasionally we find something in The Evening Post that seems to have been plucked bodily out of the regions of common sense and transplanted to shine in strange and ungenial surroundings.

In The Evening Post that came to hand yesterday we find a sort of mild protest against the practice which for months has been in vogue at the treasury department of setting spies on the track of the bankers who exchange greenbacks for gold at the treasury. As our contemporary says: "All domestic drawers of gold are spotted and a kind of moral terrorism held over them as if they were unprincipled."

In the same issue of The Post, strange to say, there is a long communication from ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, in which he refers to the bad policy of the government in discriminating against its own note issues and in favor of gold, "thus prompting the public to do the same."

Editor Godkin says, and says truly, that "this method of dealing with the subject creates a demand for gold over and above the needs of the community." But the statement in The Post that surprises, while it delights us, is this: "The true policy of the government is to treat all kinds of money alike." This is so unmistakably the true policy of the government that The Constitution has been insisting on it for years as one of the remedies that must inevitably be applied before our financial affairs can be pulled out of the quagmire into which Mr. Cleveland and the money power have driven them.

It is true that Editor Godkin spools the force of his suggestion by feigning ignorance of the law that provides for the redemption of the legal tender notes.

He says that the greenbacks are redeemable by law in gold alone, which is not true—and which, if it were true, would make the suggestion that we have quoted altogether ridiculous. Editor Godkin has a very sharp eye out for such misstatements of logic, but, in this instance, he is nodding. Wherefore, we advise him, in the words of the old negro to "rise up, napper, catch his leg by the wool and hit it in the eye-bell—bin!"

If the greenbacks and legal tender notes were redeemable by law in gold alone the government would profit nothing by treating all kinds of money alike, but, on the contrary, would be prevented by statute from doing so. As the greenbacks, however, are redeemable in "coin," which is either gold or silver, the government is in a position where it can treat all forms of money alike, and, by doing so—that is to say, by carrying out the plain terms of the law—it can carry a measure of relief to every part of the country.

What can be done in this way was shown when Daniel Manning was secretary of the treasury. At that time, Mr. Cleveland had not fallen under the evil influences of the money power and when the New York bankers began a raid on the treasury Mr. Manning informed them that it would have to stop. He said to them that he knew they had the power to bring on a panic, but, for his part, he had the power to carry out the law. He informed them that he had \$20,000,000 in silver which he desired to exchange for gold. If he could not get the gold he would pay the silver out in redeeming greenbacks. The bankers came to terms and agreed to make the exchange, but it was not insisted on, for the raid on the treasury stopped at once. The bankers saw that as fast as they drew the gold out they would have to exchange it for silver or force redemption of greenbacks in silver.

In this matter Mr. Manning was carrying out the law. The bankers saw that they were powerless in the matter sim-

ply because the government was, at that time, determined to treat all forms of money alike. It was in Mr. Cleveland's power at the beginning of his second term to carry out the same policy. It is in his power now, but, instead of that, he is discriminating against silver under the pretense of maintaining "parity" and has brought the treasury, and, indeed, the whole country, to the very verge of a money famine.

Curiously enough, The Post, although it makes the suggestion that it is "the true policy of the government to treat all forms of money alike," is far from meaning what it says. It doesn't want the coined silver treated as gold is treated. Not at all. Its remedy is for the government to sell its bonds for greenbacks or legal tender notes, and in that way "treat all forms of money alike."

Thus it will be seen that Editor Godkin, even when he makes a common-sense suggestion, is only Editor Godkin after all. He turns upon his own suggestion and makes it ridiculous.

A Center Shot.

The Boston Journal of Commerce talks in a flippant way about the menace to our manufacturing industries from Japan and explains that we are quite safe, because we can constantly improve our machinery and always keep ahead of the orientals by improving it.

In reply to this empty boast The Philadelphia Manufacturer very plainly says:

Invent and improve as we may, there is nothing that we can devise, in machinery or processes, which the Japanese manufacturer cannot get. And so, the conclusion of this strange writer is that the Japanese, with his cheap labor, will be indubitably master of the situation. It will require time, but that will be the final result. Then, we may take the safe line and say that we will exercise no more restraint upon these imports than would be done if British woollens were now upon the American market. The trouble, the trouble, the trouble, twisting and squirming and sacrificing logic and sense in an effort to avoid confessing the perfectly obvious and uncontestable fact that as the demonization of silver produced this oriental menace, so nothing but the full demonization of silver will ever remove it.

This paragraph is a solid shot and it hits the bull's eye. Unquestionably, the demonization of silver has made the orientals our dangerous competitors. It is therefore plain that the demonization of silver is our only way to remedy the evil.

Is He a Woman Hater?

The Boston Herald thus summarizes some peculiar views recently expressed by the bachelor senator from New York:

Senator Hill wants to have the women packed away and sent out of Washington and the men left alone to attend to the business that they are sent there for. The country, the country, the country, is that there are too many dinners and too much social dissipation in official circles at the capital. No man, he says, can go to the fashionable dinners night after night and sit up until near morning, attending to social functions, and be in any condition to grapple with the knotty problems of finance and affairs that are at this time forced upon the consideration of our public men.

The senator is treading on dangerous ground. In the capitals of all civilized countries women are factors in politics as well as in society, and there has hardly ever been a time when they did not wield a potential influence in Paris and London. Yet British and French statesmen manage to attend to very important business, deal with great questions and still enjoy the pleasures of society. Webster and Clay spent much of their time in the society of the accomplished women who spent their winters in Washington in their generation, and there was no complaint that it interfered with public business.

Senator Hill's reported utterances on the subject would seem to indicate that he is growing crabbed and irritable or that he is prematurely aging. The best thing for him to do is to get into the habit of regularly visiting some bright and pretty women, and if he should take one of them as a partner for life he would find himself infinitely better off in every respect.

Too Much of This.

Another judge with a gun has come to the front in Tennessee.

The other day, in the Hamilton county courtroom, Justice Holtzclaw took offense at something said by ex-Sheriff Springfield and smuggled a pistol into his desk. The attention of the county judge was called to the matter and the weapon was seized by an officer. The incident was lightly passed over so that it would not affect the trial of Chief Justice Snodgrass which will occur this week.

Many people admit that they are not surprised at the action of Holtzclaw. When the chief justice of the state carries a hip-pocket pistol and uses it even a plain justice of the peace will feel that he has the same right.

Two incidents cannot fail to bring Tennessee into disrepute unless the offenders are promptly punished. No law-abiding citizen would care to live in a community where the judges carry their guns in the courtroom and settle their differences by the murderous methods of the frontier.

The courtroom is one of the very last places on earth for pistol totes, except when they are arraigned for trial.

Hard Work and Economy.

In the closing year of the hard-times period we have successfully conducted a great exposition in Atlanta and the people of Georgia not only had money to spend on it, but they are doing more trading and paying more debts in their home counties than was the case a year ago.

This looks like prosperity, and yet the financial policy of the government has not been reformed or improved in any particular. How is it, then, that the people of Georgia are prospering in spite of a policy which has caused a shrinkage of values and lowered the prices of staple products?

The answer suggests itself to those who have studied the situation in this state. For the past three or four years our people have worked harder and lived harder than they ever did in their lives. They have saved their money, contracted few debts, planted less cotton, and

they have produced their own corn, meat and hay. Naturally, after several years of this thrifty living they have plenty to eat and some surplus cash in their pockets. They have prospered because necessity drove them to hard work and economy.

Our farmers have managed to more than hold their own, but if they had been given an adequate supply of currency they would now be on the road to wealth. The system which forces farmers and wage-workers to do double work and live on half rations three or four years in order to enjoy one year of moderate comfort cannot be a sound one.

A Notable Address.

We publish elsewhere today in full the address of Hon. William L. Terry, of Arkansas, delivered in the house of representatives during the consideration of the republican bond bill.

The address is a masterly presentation, in comprehensive and convincing form, of the arguments in favor of the return to the free coinage of both gold and silver as the remedy for the financial evils and the general depression with which the country has been beset for the past three years. The address merits careful perusal by all who are disposed to keep informed on the currency question, which is now the greatest of all public issues before our people.

The Latest War Rumors.

It is said in Washington that Great Britain's preparations to mass a large number of war vessels indicate that she is plotting mischief.

Apparently it is the purpose of this demonstration to overawe Germany, but it may merely conceal a design to concentrate a powerful fleet to enforce British demands in Venezuela.

The congressmen who have discussed the matter express the opinion that England intends either to annex the Transvaal or land a force in Venezuela. The Washington Post says:

But viewed from the point that the Transvaal incident follows so close upon the Venezuelan affair, and that Great Britain's fleet is a submarine, the territory in the South American republic than in South Africa, it is regarded as altogether probable that the Kaiser's telegram to the British government is a subterfuge to prepare for a coup d'etat in South America, with the design of forcing the Venezuelans to terms before the United States government can interfere.

There is ground for the belief that the parties antagonistic to the Crespo government in Venezuela have been negotiating with the English government, and may undertake to pave the way for the restoration of British prestige in the disputed territory. It is not to be denied that the English are aroused over the message of President Cleveland, and one of the most obstinate men in his purposes on the English island, and that he will be as little inclined to forgive the rebuff of the United States government in the Venezuelan matter as he will be disposed to forget the humiliation to which Emperor William has subjected him. Besides, in the latter case the Kaiser is likely to rule her prime minister in any action designed to hurl the thunderbolts of war upon the head of her grandson, the German emperor.

It is also argued that England dares not go too far in the game of bluff with Germany for fear that all the European powers would unite to destroy British sovereignty in every part of the world. Lord Salisbury may think that his best policy is to get up a naval demonstration which will impress Germany and intimidate our government when the British return an official reply to the president's ultimatum.

There is some talk of bringing the matter before the house with a view to authorizing the president to inquire of England the purpose of her warlike movements.

A Puzzle.

The public is pestered with a problem both curious and funny. It is this: If Mr. Cleveland held a consultation with Banker Morgan last February, when the first dicker was made with the syndicate, why should he be so sensitive over the newspaper statements that he had another consultation with the same banker the other day?

We have not heard that Banker Morgan has lost case since last February to such an extent that it would be a public scandal for the president to be caught in his company, nor is it probable that Mr. Cleveland has grown so rapidly in grace that he scorns the insinuation that he would condescend to consult with an ordinary mortal.

Consequently the public is pestered. If it was all right for Mr. Cleveland to consult with Banker Morgan a year ago, why should the president refuse to consult, as a personal attack, the rumor that he had again been in consultation with Banker Morgan? It is enough to pester the public, no matter in what light they may look at it.

Why should a rumor, or even a charge, that Mr. Cleveland did this year what he certainly did last year throw him in such a furious rage that he must needs write a letter to Colonel Caffery denouncing it as the invention of a mendacious newspaper?

Where does the offense lie?

The administration is piling up a war debt before we know whom we are going to war with.

It is said Emperor William's granddaughters has threatened to spank him.

It is said that no one can vote in the Boer republic unless he has a diamond weighing two pounds and a half.

Speaker Reed has several untamable republicans to look after.

We hope Banker Morgan feels well after Mr. Cleveland has as good as declared that it would be a public scandal for the president to consult with him. However, a business man has to get used to these things.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

There are but few cases on record, even in the times of the philosophical societies, the medical institutions and the museums, of men who could emit air from their lungs which was so highly charged with carbon as to be inflammable. One of these was a Michigan negro, which the writer hereof remembers reading about fifty

teen or twenty years ago. Another freak of this kind was breathed by William Jackson, of Fayetteville, Ark., and later of Middlebury, Vt. Jackson accidentally learned of the inflammable character of the air exhaled from his lungs in 1857, and the discovery is said to have almost frightened him to death. After making his startling discovery Mr. Jackson went directly to bed and did not inform any one of the occurrence until he visited the leading Fayetteville physician, Dr. T. E. Quincy, early next morning. Later he consulted Professor William M. Smith, a chemist of the Syracuse Medical college, from him it was learned that a similar case was reported from Italy in 1874. It was the general opinion that the inflammable gas came from an overplus of carbon in the blood, but Professor Smith proved that it came from the stomach, Jackson being afflicted with a very peculiar form of dyspepsia. The Michigan negro referred to above did not have to "light his breath" as Mr. Jackson did, but could "fire" paper.

A ghastly relic of early times in Ohio is now preserved in the collection of curiosities belonging to Huff post, of the Grand Republic, of the Lawrenceburg, near Cincinnati. The gory relic referred to is a strip of skin cut from the back of Tecumseh, the great Indian chief, which was killed in the battle of the Thames, Canada, on October 5, 1813. His death was unknown to the Americans for several days. Finally old "Indian Bill" (William Morris, the Indian fighter, and early pioneer of the Ohio valley), discovered the remains among others who were slain during the engagement. The powder-horn which Tecumseh prised so highly was found in the hands of a survivor of the first battle of the Indian war, who still around his neck. Morris took the horn for a memento, and, not being satisfied with that, turned the fallen chief over on his face and cut a strip of skin several inches wide from the warrior's back. This strip of human leather was used for a razor strap. Indian Bill Morris died only a few years ago in Switzerland, and he was buried with England. Just before he passed away he gave the powder-horn and strip of skin to his son Henry. Henry Morris kept the relics until he died, and then he gave them to the Huff post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lawrenceburg, as above noted.

The British are making a hero out of Dr. Jameson.

"Leisure Hours in Florida, on the West Coast Short Line, Plant System," is the title of a handsome pamphlet written by the author of the "Leisure Hours in Florida," and is a delightful written description of a beautiful region, and is full of interesting historic information. The illustrations are by the author, and are of the highest quality. The pamphlet is a valuable addition to the literature of the South.

He's with us again.

He's at the gate.

He cometh early—lingereth late.

He's worse than Fate.

He's the field path in the state.

His schemes are great.

The candidate.

Upon his steps the voters wait—

He wins—elate.

The candidate.

"And now," quoth he, "I own the state!"

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, returning from a trip abroad, spent some time in Brunswick recently. The last time Mr. Aldrich was in the Constitution office he impressed us as being a trifle too fat for a poet; but time has been good to him, and he writes with more grace and power than ever. If America had no other poet she could safely rely on Thomas Bailey Aldrich to make immortal verse for her. With what a clear note his voice rises above the myriad voices of our singers of today!

BOND TALK.

Philadelphia Press: New York is at last getting patriotic. Its bankers see bond profits in sight.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: The bond issue still sits upon the back of J. P. Morgan above the white house door.

Washington Star: The president has been accommodated with the usual large commission of variegated advice on the bond issue.

Chicago Inter Ocean: President Cleveland may sell his \$200,000,000 bonds and worry through to a year from March 4th, but it will remain a good century to live in. The people have waded in deeper water than not before, and got through, and dried off, and felt well.

New York World: The gold in the treasury cannot be raided if the administration has the backbone to adopt the Manning plan of dealing with raiders. But it seems that the real financial backbone of the administration is part of the osseous system of a very great man named Morgan.

New York Sun: The passage of a tariff bill calculated to increase federal revenue would do more toward strengthening the credit of the United States than any of the troubles that arise from mistrust of its financial health than the sale of a hundred millions of bonds. There has been a jubilation among the old cuckoo crowd in the month of December showed revenue sufficient to meet expenses, but the month of January promises a deficit amounting to some \$10,000,000 on account of interest.

New York Press: The president favored the Morgan syndicate last February by entering into this unparalleled private dicker. He favored it recently by making its members—whose interests were acutely antagonistic to those of the party in power—those "anxious" conferences "with those having knowledge of financial affairs." In other words, he gave to the manipulators of the gold corner the information necessary for them to proceed upon their audacious undertaking. The president finally—to date—favored the Morgan syndicate by issuing a call for a "popular loan" in a manner which absolutely prohibited a possibility of its success.

New York Advertiser: Mr. Cleveland has not bettered matters for himself by the letter which he has written to Senator Caffery. The object of such a letter is to refute the calumnies of The world in connection with the present call for a "popular loan." But if he felt that honor demanded that he should clear the administration of the charges that are being made, he should have been effected between the treasury department and the Morgan syndicate, he should either have said less or said more. As the case stands, his letter does nothing, and vindicates no one positively.

CUBA LIBRE!

New York World: How much longer will Spain continue to attempt to subjugate the island which only expose her impotency and increase the disgrace of failure?

Philadelphia Press: President Cleveland and Secretary Olney owe it to the future of Cuba and to the protection of our large interests in the island to act with decision the instant it is clear that the Spanish cause is hopeless. If Spain cannot hold Cuba the Spanish government must be destroyed to destroy it and with it our trade.

Detroit Free Press: It may not be much longer that the United States will have an opportunity to acknowledge the Cubans as belligerents.

New York Mail and Express: The fact that the Cubans are making a successful resistance, would seem to suggest that congress should take action at once in suitably recognition of the courage and heroism of these dauntless patriots of the gem of the Antilles.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Poet and Soldier.

The poet sought

To sing a nation's songs;

The soldier fought

To right a nation's wrongs.

Which of the twain

Did worthiest laurel win?

But for the song

The soldier had not been!

—Frank L. Stanton.

Our congratulations to the Boston Press Club. The "boys" are going to have another of those notable entertainments in which the talent of the entire country is usually represented. "May they live long and prosper!"

An exchange says that "Rudyard Kipling knows very little of India."

But what of that? A man of genius can make a monument of a map.

The late exposition has moved the musical composers of the country to some of their best work, and the poets far and near have helped them out wonderfully.

An exchange says "The south is really in the saddle."

Yes; and she is getting that mortgage off the mule, too.

A Domestic Victim.

At Brunswick recently in the superior court a colored witness stated that he was unable to testify as to a certain occurrence because he had a "domestic trouble" just about that time.

"What was that domestic trouble?" asked the examining attorney.

"Well, to tell the truth, boss," said the witness, "I was in the penitentiary for stealing a cow."

A Georgia exchange says that some people seem to doubt whether the south would fight in the event of a war with England, but people who use Winchester for crutches when they get hurt in a scrimmage can be depended upon to toe the mark when the nation's drum beat to arms is heard.

It is said that in some sections of Coweta county, this state, voters will make legislative candidates declare for free fruit distilleries before their ballots are cast for them. The strictly temperate candidate is not going to have much of a show in that deal.

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FOREIGN MATTERS.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The fact that 80,000 Spaniards left 12,000 Cubans march the entire length of the island without so much as seeing them, is a fact that is not to be overlooked. The Cubans are out of sight. The supposition in this country is that the Spaniards are either blind, sleeping or afraid they might have caught a Tartar if they had caught them.

Chicago Observer: The London newspaper speaking of the British government are piping an exceedingly humble tune with regard to the Venezuelan matter since a misunderstanding has arisen between England and Germany. The tone of the London press which a few days ago was haughty and insolent, attributing unworthy motives to the president, and speaking of the United States as though they were scarcely deserving serious attention, is now cringing in the most humiliating and despicable manner, and practically begging us for God's sake not to strike them, or what the political phrasemongers across the ocean.

Wilmington Messenger: What right has England to be trouncing weak republics all around the globe? If she persists she will pay the penalty of intermeddling with affairs below and possibly a broken head.

Hartford Commercial: The British lion will do well to proceed with great circumspection, these days. The Hon. Leonidas F. Livingston, of Georgia, is keeping a mistrustful and vigilant eye on him.

THAT BOOM FROM MAINE.

Washington News: What's the matter with New Jersey? Has Speaker Reed heard of that prominent republican from the most famous and enterprising state in the Union? Is he for McKinley?

Boston Globe: It is said that McKinley is gradually losing his grip in Ohio and that the irrepressible Foraker is coming to the front in Ohio politics. But down in Maine the youngest and most energetic of the young men who are not enthusiastically loyal to Tom Reed.

Chicago Times-Herald: Had Mr. Reed known the Morton boom had any such serious intentions he would have given New York so many chairmanships.

Post-Dispatch: Tom Reed thinks this is the year in which a really big president will be chosen.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Philadelphia Times: Just now John Bull is feeling very angry and threatening to fight all the rest of the world, if necessary, to keep what he has got and get what he wants. But he will cool down when he takes a calm view of the situation, and will see the necessity of letting other people's possessions alone and of mending his own manners. He is already in a more reasonable frame of mind toward the United States and he is not going to recall his ambassador from Germany. To call in Cecil Rhodes is a wiser policy.

New York Sun: In Germany the newspapers are closely related to the government, and in Russia they are closer yet. When the Berlin National Zeitung warns England to keep her hands off the Boer republic or look for a reopening of the Egyptian question, and the St. Petersburg Novoye Vremya warns England to keep her hands off Egypt, we may believe that a great and grand coalition is on foot, and that France is in it. Neither the French-German war nor the Russian-Turk war boded such new things in Europe as may rise to sight now at any moment.

New York Tribune: Taken all in all, the tribute to General Jackson's memory may be reckoned a success. Through the efforts of the business man many persons have

learned that the battle of New Orleans was fought on the 8th of January, and a great many more have learned with mixed emotions that General Jackson is dead.

New York World: Already explanations are beginning to come in which would not have been needed if the emperor had been less prompt in using the telegraph. The South African question, like the Venezuelan question, seems to be one in which the sober second thought is best, but as we have already remarked, "What's the matter with a sober first thought?"

THE MIDNIGHT BOND DEAL.

Newman Herald and Advertiser: Secretary Carlisle advertised another issue of bonds, aggregating \$100,000,000, for the purpose of replenishing the gold reserve which is being rapidly depleted. If Secretary Carlisle will put the money changers on notice, the government will resist any further raid on the treasury by paying out silver in the redemption of its future money, a crochardish and time of peace will never again become necessary. We assume but a small part of the wisdom and experience accorded to our distinguished secretary of the treasury, but if we occupied his seat in the national council, we would settle this question in fifteen minutes by the clock.

Meriwether Vindicator: President Cleveland has sent out notice of another hundred million bond issue. Why not issue these bonds to maintain the parity between the two metals and the free coinage of silver and gold? Cleveland would hardly take so many millions of bonds to keep silver at par. Indeed, we think we could stand until any bond support. Let it have a trial.

Sparta Independent: The effort of the administration to destroy at a blow the currency of the country is a desperate and ill-considered move. The people should mark the time when the nation's drum beat to arms is heard.

THE DAY

question as to the hard Mansfield in ment to his insu-lycium Thursday question as to the I say it—an art-ly abused in the coarse gentleman and com- these days are "art-ath to put such an as Mr. Mansfield in he is a genuine himself with firm I believe I can living actor has better example of al of the subtleties the stage. All that allience, splendid high purpose can his career. In the silly farces, inane of theatrical rub- he stands out. He as he would a eluded less to the he than any other true to his own values. No com- in America. He ed. And yet we one last year. We it that the patron-anta is not to raise the curtain a how Mr. Mansfield high regards for the of actors, any nized in New York ability. He had to the audi- stage affords, and Naturally he felt t that the Ameri-ppreciative of the natic art. He can-ly must be have when he read ing that the cap-ased by the audi- stage affords, and DeWolf Hopper, the most amusing makes me laugh- and then I go. I have heard things and have member something over or done. I try of something that try to find some-ings of truth, of actuality. I do not at a jumble of out rhyme or reas- has laughed. The most intelligent "so funny." I measured him- Constitution, last e are in enter- the in acting." Mr. Mansfield cor- when he said to eum that he had eveloped life try- of artistic plays, appreciation of the an think. of this age that it than to think.

THE WHALE'S RECORD

They're Well Known Here

As Lived Here for Years and Bore an Indifferent Reputation.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME IN JACKSONVILLE

They Are Suspected of Killing a Young Man Named George. Detectives on the Case.

It seems to be pretty well settled that Mrs. McHale, who, with the doctor, is held in Jacksonville suspected of the murder of the young man named George, was Mrs. Blair, who lived in West Atlanta up to a few months ago.

The story of the crime is one of the most sensational that the south has known in years, as developments show, and the fact that Dr. and Mrs. McHale are widely known in Atlanta give the murder story wide local interest.

Dr. McHale's local history was given in yesterday's paper. He resided in the western part of the city for several years. His wife died about a year or a year and a half ago. Shortly afterwards he is said to have paid marked attentions to Mrs. Blair, a woman of striking appearance who lived in Bellwood, the Marietta street suburb. It seems that Mrs. Blair had a husband living, but from whom she has been separated.

She also had one or two children. It is said that she carried one of these children away with her when she went to Jacksonville and got the child. It is also stated that Mrs. Blair had a divorce from her husband, who seems to be a reputable railroad man of this city.

It is said to have been known in the western part of the city that Dr. McHale was paying marked attention to Mrs. Blair. It is not known whether or not they were married in Atlanta. She was a decidedly attractive woman and was admired wherever she went. It is not a surprise to those who knew her in Atlanta that she fascinated a number of Jacksonville gentlemen who met her.

Koching has heard of Dr. McHale and Mrs. Blair since they left Atlanta early in the fall until the news was printed in The Constitution that they had been accused of murder. The murder was one of those sensational mysteries as to stardie the entire south and it is not surprising that McHale and Mrs. Blair have been almost the topic in action in the city since the details of the killing became known.

A gentleman who knew McHale well said yesterday:

"I am surprised that McHale has been charged with such a serious crime as murder. He never had any standing in the community and was regarded as an idle, worthless, shiftless, characterless sort of fellow. He hung around a certain locality on Marietta street, trying to practice medicine. Of course he made a failure of it, as he did of everything else he attempted to do. He was constantly trying to get on the police force. He acted as a sort of stool pigeon for the police, hoping that way to gain the credit and will of the police and get them to help him get a place in the force. He never got on, although he strived for a long time."

McHale's birthplace is not known. It is said that he came originally from Boston. He was said to have been his purpose in coming here to get a place on the police force. He is said to have had an office on Broad street, where he sold medicine for a long while. He made little success at that. McHale went to North Georgia once or twice for long stays after moving to Atlanta.

The murder of which McHale is charged is a highly sensational one. W. M. George, a well-known young man of Jacksonville, was found on the street near the McHale home with his throat cut. A bloody razor was found near by. It was the theory of the officers that George had been killed in the house and carried out on the street.

The story of the murder from Jacksonville yesterday throws new light on the subject: "Detectives Burgess and Featherston are apparently weaving around the neck of Dr. McHale and his alleged wife a chain of circumstantial evidence in connection with the killing of William B. George last Friday night."

Justice Willard gave the sheriff a temporary commitment for them yesterday morning and they were removed from the city jail to the county jail for safe keeping. Florence Shippe, the woman who gave testimony upon which the arrests were really made, was also ordered held as a witness, but she will not be locked up.

"Chief Keefe, Sheriff Bowden and Detective Burgess and Featherston drove out to the house occupied by Dr. McHale, on Stewart street, yesterday morning and made a thorough search. It seems, however, that notwithstanding the secrecy that the police had maintained, "Tommy" the boy who was left in charge of the house, knew of their coming. Upon their arrival the boy said:

"Expected the Police."

"I didn't expect no many of you."

"You did expect us, then?" asked Detective Burgess.

"Yes," was the answer. "The cop told me that you were coming today to search the house."

"The house in question has been occupied by Dr. McHale and his wife about six weeks. It is one of half a dozen in the same street. It is a one-story frame building. With two small, dingy rooms and a kitchen. Every hand were seen evidences of the most extreme poverty on the part of the occupants."

"The most important find was that of a knife about four inches long, with a heavy handle and as sharp as a razor. The detectives believe they have a very important clue in this knife. It had evidently been used, but upon the handle and on the point of the knife were spots that are believed to be blood. A razor was also found, but to this the police attach no importance, as it is said that the man could not have been made with a razor. Besides this, a small medicine bottle was found, containing what the police believe to be chloroform. The only other instruments found were a brace and bit and a keyhole saw. Sheriff Bowden took charge of the knife and tools, and they were delivered to Justice Willard."

"A thorough search was made of the house, but nothing else was found of any importance, except a pair of pants, which the police are very reticent. It is stated that the trousers do not be-

long to McHale, but to a young man who has been a frequent visitor at the house."

Was Disconcerted.

"When informed of the results of the search by the police yesterday the doctor seemed to be very much disconcerted. He resided in the house, the day by the search made of the house, the day was rich in new developments, and the results of the work of the detectives may be to be a far-reaching one. The first sup-

posed. A young fireman who has been said to be a frequent visitor at the house occupied by McHale left parts unknown. He stated to Mrs. Ida Gurnea, who lives in the same house, that he would be absent from the city some days. It is known that he visited her house three times last night, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 5 o'clock Friday night, and that he asked her to say nothing about Mr. McHale if called upon to testify."

Question of Marriage.

"Detective Burgess stated that upon a rigid cross-examination yesterday McHale would not tell him where he was married. He resided in the house, the day by the search made of the house, the day was rich in new developments, and the results of the work of the detectives may be to be a far-reaching one. The first sup-

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FOR STATE TROOPS

Scheme on Foot To Establish a General Headquarters for the Fifth.

A HOME OF ITS OWN NEEDED

Proposed That the Appropriation for the State Encomptment Be Used To Erect a Big Armory.

There is much excitement in local military circles over a movement which is just taking shape to secure a general headquarters for the Fifth Georgia regiment.

This movement originated with the proposition of one of the companies to buy one of the big fair buildings for the purpose of converting it into an armory for state troops. Since then, however, the project has grown, and all the companies looking to the establishment of a general armory.

Last summer when the news was flashed that a new depot would be built and that old cashed deserted the most active officer of the regiment took up the question of securing the site of the old depot for the purpose of erecting the new armory. It was generally discussed, and the enterprise was eagerly grasped by the other companies of the state. It was said that the state needed a large armory, where all ammunition and arms could be stored and the executive officers of the militia could be stationed. The plan was to vacate the companies vacate the site to the militia armories and all establish headquarters together.

The question as to whether the site of the old depot could be secured, was raised. Several of the officers looked into this and discovered that the lease was in such a shape that it would require great effort to get the building out of the place, but it was not altogether impossible.

It was intended at the time to approach the general assembly with a view of pushing the bill for the purpose of getting hold of the site and erecting the building but for some reason the matter was dropped and was not taken up again.

Since the closing of the fair the question has been taken up again and it is a subject of much concern with the local members of the militia just now as to whether an attempt should be made to get hold of one of the exposition buildings.

Some are of the opinion that it would be the best move for the regiment. They say that with all the companies having headquarters together that it would greatly facilitate matters; that a spirit of rivalry would be engendered which in the end would lead to the good of the state. It would be a means of saving expense to all of the companies which have to pay for different armories, and in many other ways would add to the good of the cause.

It is also said that if the park is bought in by the city that the exposition grounds will be the very place for the big armory. Under the conditions it is proposed to be necessary for the building to be removed.

"I do not think that it would be practical," said one of the field officers, "to have the militia headquarters in a place like this. I am in favor of having general headquarters for all of the companies, but I do not like the idea of going so far out of the city. It would be inconvenient to the members of the various companies to come out."

"I think it would be a better idea to have the armory in the center of the city and for that reason I do not like to give up the idea of obtaining the depot site."

Virginia Society. General Lee being the orator of the occasion, Governor Cameron made a speech at the banquet and was given a most enthusiastic reception. The address of Governor Cameron next Monday will be a brilliant effort. He is one of the brightest men of Virginia and his eloquence has stirred the hearts of thousands of his fellow citizens in the Old Dominion.

The oration will be delivered in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Following this speech a magnificent banquet will be given at the Kimball house.

The following toasts have been arranged:

The memory of Lee (standing and in silence).

Virginia—Ex-Governor William E. Cameron and General C. A. Evans.

Georgia—Governor William V. Atkinson.

Alabama—Governor John A. B. Fannin.

Colonial Dames—Mr. Charles A. Read.

The Daughters of the Confederacy—Dr. William E. Nicholson.

The Confederacy's Capital, Richmond on the James—Major John A. Courtenay.

The University of Virginia—Algernon B. Chandler.

The Heroed Heroes of the Lost Cause—Julian A. Hutchinson.

The Hero of Ball's Cross Roads—Rev. B. J. Kelly.

The Press—F. H. Richardson and L. L. Knight.

The following officers of the Virginia Society are: President, J. S. B. Thompson; vice president, W. T. Chandler; secretary and treasurer, J. F. Steffler. The society is in a most thriving and prosperous condition.

A feature of the exercises at the Young Men's Christian Association last Monday evening will be the attendance of the Confederate Veterans in a body. This year the birthday of General Lee falls on Sunday and for that reason Monday is observed.

HAD A "FUNNY" AUDIENCE.

The Imperial Was Enlivened by a Spirited Scene.

The Imperial theatre opened to a crowded house last night with an ordinary bill. Some of the numbers were better than others. On account of the late arrival of three or four more artists the performance of the night's performance. They will go on tomorrow. Those numbers that were given were presented under great disadvantages. Before the bill had been finished the audience had left the house in disgust at the pandemonium.

When Mr. McHale came out he began to speak lines, but his voice was completely drowned by the unnecessary boisterousness and he had to desist. As soon as he came back he was again drowned by the noise of the audience. He was then seated in the front of the house and sat down with a philosophical smile. The noise finally ceased and he was allowed to continue. Later on he came out again in another act and there was pandemonium for a bit. Unhappily, however, he went through the part without apparent annoyance. In his bridge song he was badly drowned and it seemed to have been ineffectual on him.

Peril of Strangers in the Crescent City.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A wild-eyed man, with his mouth out of joint, was found leaning against a lamp-post on Fulton street.

"What's the matter with him?" yelled the crowd as it ran up.

"Give him air," replied the policeman; he's a stranger, and he tried to say Tchoupioulas street."

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure all troubles arising or promoted by impure blood, to make your nervous system, to restore appetite and insure good health to the whole system. Take only Hood's.

holding it out in front of me. It's dangerous out there in them woods, I tell you. Why, in one place there, when it's a clear night, you can see the moon shining on their tombstones in the cemetery, but I don't never look over that way."

"And even if no ghosts don't bother you, there ain't no telling what fool something's going to jump out from behind one of them trees and grab you. Or some of these niggers, or maybe Wilem, might hit you on the head and leave you lying down stark, cold and stiff."

"But nobody ain't going to bother me, 'cause they all know I carries a pistol. I done lived in this world for forty-eight years now and I ain't never been hurt by a man being yet, and I don't want to, neither. If anything was to jump at me in them woods I certainly would shoot. Well, sir, I certainly would shoot. Well, good-morning to you, sir, and I wish you'd march triumphantly out of the car holding the pistol nearly at arm's length in front of him."

WHO STRUCK BROWN?

HE WAS GIVEN A FATAL BLOW ON NOVEMBER 23d.

He Lingered Until a Few Days Ago When He Died from His Injuries. What His Family Says.

It seems that the full facts with reference to the death of Emanuel Brown have never been brought out.

His family state that it is a mistake that Brown was injured on New Year's eve as has been claimed and as was believed by the coroner's jury. They say that he was injured on November 23d and lived for five weeks afterwards. Brown is a well-known drayman and was well liked by all the merchants. He bore a good reputation.

It seems that he was going home rather late on the night of November 23d. At the corner of Third street and Trinity avenue he was assaulted by some one presumably after a quarrel. There were no witnesses to the affair and Brown was found with a bad wound on his head. He was taken to his home, 31 Dorsey street, where he lingered for five weeks. It was thought at first that the wound was a simple one, but it was found to be a dangerous one the next morning.

When Brown died Coroner Paden held an inquest and it was found that he died from the effects of a blow on the head. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that he was assaulted by some one. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that he was assaulted by some one.

The property of the club is of great value, consisting of the old clubhouse and the new York and the Pennsylvania buildings. The two new buildings are admirably adapted for club purposes and were built with that idea in view.

Secretary Wheeler, of the New York commission, has already turned over the new building to the club. It has been cleared and the directors will see to its being furnished immediately. The directors intend to use this building as the general headquarters of the club. The apartments will be elegantly fitted up. The hallways will be used as a sitting room. This is one of the most artistic apartments in arrangements of the three buildings. There is a spacious circular center room into which two side rooms open with sliding doors between. One of these rooms will be used for the library and the other for the billiard room.

In the rear there is a large lounge room, which was formerly used for dining purposes by the New York commissioners. Up stairs there is a large and elegant orchestra stand. This will accommodate a large number of couples, and gives ample room for dancing purposes. The New York commissioners expended nearly \$25,000 on the building alone.

The Pennsylvania state building has not yet been delivered to the club. This has been turned over to the ladies' committee. It is snug and comfortable and will be suitably furnished. It was thought best by the Philadelphia committee, who will be here on the 23d for the Liberty bell, before formally delivering the building. At that time a meeting of the club will be held and appropriate exercises delivering the building will be held. It will be a pleasant affair.

It is thought best to use the old clubhouse as a cafe. The billiard parlors will also be in this building. The old furniture has been purchased by the new club and will be allowed to remain in the building. The privileges of the club will be extended to the members of the old club until the 1st of February, and all the rights formerly enjoyed by them will extend to that time.

Who the secretary will be cannot be said but the directors have several names under consideration and will announce the officer this afternoon.

To a Large Crowd.

There were more persons present at the morning service yesterday at the First Baptist church than there ever was before. No less than a thousand people were turned away, being unable to obtain seats.

Dr. Hawthorne preached a delightful sermon. His text was: "The Kingdom of God is within you." He said that the kingdom of God is within you and that it is up to you to make it so. He said that the kingdom of God is within you and that it is up to you to make it so.

Dr. Hawthorne leaves this morning at 5 o'clock for Selma, Ala., where he goes to attend a funeral.

Sunday Game of Poker.

Ben Duncan, Lewis Fisher, Wesley Jordan, Dan Wilson and Will Towns, all negroes, were arrested yesterday by County officers Turner and Osburn for turning the woods around the city dumping grounds into poker night. When the officers surprised the negroes they were engaged in a tug of war over a pretty nice stake.

To the Grady Hospital.

Mr. Isaac G. Haas, representing the August F. Elmore display at the exposition, has presented yesterday to the city of canned goods to be distributed among the charities of Atlanta as they may be named by the committee.

Three Telephone Alarms.

The fire department received three telephone alarms yesterday. The first was received at 9:55 in the morning and called the department to Deward alley, where there was a small fire in a negro shanty. The second alarm was received at 2:15 in the afternoon. Some one had seen a chimney on fire on Decatur street and had become frightened and sent in the alarm. The last alarm was received only by No. 12 on the corner of West End and Decatur street, making a bright blaze and causing a frightened person to send in the alarm.

Will Meet Tomorrow.

The Atlanta Literary Society meets next Tuesday evening in the room at the Atlanta Business college on Whitehall street. The society has prepared an interesting programme for the evening and will be in the most pleasing style. Every one is invited to attend the entertainment.

"Apparel Off Proclaims the Man."

WEARERS OF.....

MOORE'S SHOES

Are proclaimed as persons of judgment, good taste and economy.

JOHN L. MOORE

30 Whitehall St., ATLANTA.

NO BRANCH STORE IN THE CITY.

FOR A SECRETARY

The Directors of the Piedmont Driving Club To Meet This Afternoon.

Will Elect Another Officer

The Organization Is Well Under Way and Will Be in Shape by the Last of This Week.

This afternoon in the office of Mr. Edward C. Peters the directors of the Piedmont Driving Club will hold session for the purpose of electing a secretary for the new organization.

At the same time a number of applicants for membership will be considered, and acted upon. It is expected that by the end of this week the full limit of membership will be reached.

At the meeting held for the purpose of organization Friday afternoon all officers except the secretary were chosen. The by-laws placed this in the hands of the directors, and they will finish up the work this afternoon.

The new club begins life under the most favorable auspices.

Its membership is made up of the most representative men in Atlanta and combines all the elements which assure success in every respect. The social element is of course predominant, and this side of the club will be the most pleasant, but there is also a sturdier and solid element, which will not depend altogether upon the gay functions of the organization, old men who are looking forward to the quiet gatherings there with eager anticipation.

The club appears to have struck a chord of popular interest and its membership is being rapidly increased. The financial side of the club is not overlooked by some who have added their names to the list. Originally there were 125 members. To each of these bonds to the amount of \$20 were issued. These bonds were made out at \$20 each, and the possession of one of these bonds gives the holder the privilege of application to become a member of the club. This limits the membership to 500.

The property of the club is of great value, consisting of the old clubhouse and the new York and the Pennsylvania buildings. The two new buildings are admirably adapted for club purposes and were built with that idea in view.

Secretary Wheeler, of the New York commission, has already turned over the new building to the club. It has been cleared and the directors will see to its being furnished immediately. The directors intend to use this building as the general headquarters of the club. The apartments will be elegantly fitted up. The hallways will be used as a sitting room. This is one of the most artistic apartments in arrangements of the three buildings. There is a spacious circular center room into which two side rooms open with sliding doors between. One of these rooms will be used for the library and the other for the billiard room.

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found something better than soap. Something easier, quicker, simpler, economical. No rubbing to spend wear—easy work and money saved. It's washing clothes, cleaning hair, a kind of washing and cleaning.

s nothing but soap at hand,
s's a good deal of dirt to be
from anything.
one stopped
she had
—Pearline.
er, more
eak of, no
d, whether
use, or any

from an undue inflation of bank money, and the silver is issued upon an insufficient metallic base. The result is a panic resulting from having too much money of either silver or gold.

That when they say, on the other hand, that from the contraction of the circulation will result a depression, tell them that your gold is already gone, and that the rest of the money in the country is mostly locked up in bills and is in fact not available.

Now, and that so far as free coinage of gold to leave us under the operation of the "Gresham law" or the principle of "cheap money" is concerned, I can tell them that so-called law simply amounts to this, that gold or silver—either one—like any commodity will go where there is a demand for it, and that we have now on hand we got here by pay-

the bond sale was being arranged. The uneasiness was plain; the conclusion unpalatable. There were not ten thinking intelligent men outside of Cleveland, Cincinnati and Lauro, who were not satisfied with their own minds that the story was accepted as a fact.

Under these circumstances it is amazing that the president notwithstanding his constant prejudice to newspaper men, should blame the press for a consequence that is own mistake. A word from him or secretary of the treasury to a friend would quickly tip the newspaper boys that there was "nothing in these wild stories," and the belief that a private bond snap

10pe which secured his satchel, "I'll
 11snack to eat, and then I'll offer yo'
 12liver medicines, consumption cure,
 13pleurisy, ager remedy and playin'
 14and at the same time I'll offer
 15on of this side hill, 'I was tryin'
 16x religion an' these 'ere things to
 17but, if I haint fitted on religion we'll
 18go the whole hog on
 19medicines!"

An Egg-Producing County.
 The Adairsville, Ga., Banner. By
 a thousand dozen eggs shipped by
 in one day! A big shipment that, and
 the largest of what Adairsville is
 in produce market. The produce here
 as a money crop. This shipment
 made to New York by Mr. J. E.

Georgia Railroad.

| ARRIVE FROM— | (No. DEPART TO—) |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Atlanta..... | 5 00 am |
| Augusta..... | 5 45 am |
| Connington..... | 12 15 pm |
| Augusta..... | 4 10 pm |

Seaboard Air-Line.

| ARRIVE FROM— | (No. DEPART TO—) |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Atlanta..... | 5 00 am |
| Augusta..... | 5 45 am |
| Connington..... | 12 15 pm |
| Augusta..... | 4 10 pm |

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA (NORTHEN DIVISION.)

| ARRIVE FROM— | (No. DEPART TO—) |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Atlanta..... | 5 00 am |
| Augusta..... | 5 45 am |
| Connington..... | 12 15 pm |
| Augusta..... | 4 10 pm |

Georgia Midland and Gulf.

| ARRIVE FROM— | (No. DEPART TO—) |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Atlanta..... | 5 00 am |
| Augusta..... | 5 45 am |
| Connington..... | 12 15 pm |
| Augusta..... | 4 10 pm |

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA (S. O. TO GREENSBORO.)

| ARRIVE FROM— | (No. DEPART TO—) |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Atlanta..... | 5 00 am |
| Augusta..... | 5 45 am |
| Connington..... | 12 15 pm |
| Augusta..... | 4 10 pm |

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